

Following, appoint
secretary, Arto

The Tonsorial Art in China.

As well try to get out of the reach of the British tea-gatherer, or escape the metropolitan "hobby," as to avoid the tonsorialist, is the ambition of sculps in China. Mech, with his half-guinea razors, patent razor-tatoo, Naples soap, and wonderful creams and cosmetics, has well-nigh induced every Chinaman to have his own barber. The barber is far otherwise in the land ruled by the Brother of the Sun. No Chinaman is his own barber; indeed, as the top of his head is usually the only part which requires attention, he is usually shaved by the barber. The barber is not a very far-advanced trade, and he does not give much trouble; it would be a task fraught with too much danger to hazard the attempt of shaving himself. This of course gives employment to vast numbers of persons. In Canton, for example, the number of barbers is computed at between seven and eight thousand, or an average of one to every forty inhabitants. Both the practice of shaving, and the style of shop, are very different in the different provinces. In the most remote sections of the empire. In all parts of the south of China the barbers are "ambulatory," each carrying his shop on his back, and performing the tonsorial art in the open streets. In the middle provinces, on the other hand, the barbers have shops which, as in the case with most other Chinese shops, are open to the street, but without counters and with a single entrance. The only ornamentation which they can be said to possess is a very questionable one in the eyes of foreigners, consisting generally of grotes caricatures of European figures, and their heads are decorated with chairs and small boat-stands. If the weather be hot, the chair or stool is placed just outside the threshold, and the operation of shaving is conducted in the open street. "Shampooing" is not infrequently a companionable shaving, but in this, as in almost everything else Chinese, the European practice is reversed, the "shampoo" preceding instead of following the shave. The Chinese are much addicted to the operation in Peking, even an experiment, and have to this day a lively recollection of the performance. Stretched at full length on a bamboo seat or grass mat, they pummelled all over with their hands, and then with a brush on the chest, legs, and arms, by a stout, brawny attendant, with his partially closed fists, after the style once so popular at the "Hamam," till I was fain to cry out, "enough, enough!" The "shampoo" is administered, but only rarely. The barber's outfit is simple, consisting of a good razor, which costs about threepence, a strap, which is usually nothing more than a strip of stoutish leather, and a little bottle of penny soap.

Shaving and braiding the queue, retelling a worn-out stump, and shampooing, constitute all the arts required of the barber. False moustaches and false hair, which are so much worn by the Chinese in the public shows, are not made by the barbers, and of making perukes and wigs, so much in vogue among the civilized nations of Europe, he is altogether ignorant. In fact, the only thing which distinguishes him from being so particular about his head as the English gentlemen is about his beard; while the latter shaves at all he usually shaves daily, if he does not he will often shave once or twice a week, the second time about four or five hours. On the other hand, the majority of even the better classes in

certain and verifiable, which is what we
 scientific. It attempts to have what
 is certain and verifiable, we must co-
 siderately with very little. No one will say
 an admittedly certain and verifiable that
 the personal and spiritual life of man
 of the universe, whom we
 God if we will. But that all things be
 to have what we call a law of their be-
 to tend to fulfill it, is certain and verifi-
 of the universe, which we call God, or
 of choice. Suppose, however, w
 God, we then give the name of *G*
 and admitted reality that
 is, an admission that we must
 to the term *God*. We
 common use of it. To please *God*
 be to *God*, to obey *God*'s will, do
 follow, a law of things which do
 to have, a law of things which do
 to have, a law of things which do
 of our arbitrary wish and feeling
 at which we ought to do. There is, then,
 over which makes for righteousness, an
 of greatest of realities for us, the
 to serve the living and true *God* *God*
 and, "to serve the living and true *God*
 an Epictetus says, "What do I want
 quainted myself with the true order of
 and completely and unreservedly
 that they both mean we should
 adequacy, which is not *caractere*, but
 in our consciousness, by which
 the real law of things, which
 of things, which then fall in
 of their being, extends a great deal
 at where there alone we usually think
 is, a man may divorce *God*, disobe
 of men, of men, of men, of men,
 of men, of men, of men, of men,
 I say, each indication of the
 of our being in other spheres begin
 of conduct. He does *whereby* con
 of his blood flow, or, indeed, lie nee
 of his *lyana*, or when he frames and
 is blundering and miserable creature
 body, as well as when he is
 of his *lyana*. But he attains
 as generality of men attend, only to
 of a true law of our being as
 and, hardly at all to indications,
 in the *lyana* and intellectual side
 reason is, that the moral side, though
 is, so much larger; taking in, as
 at, at least three-fourths of life.
Magazine.
 A Connecticut paper tells this story
 ew Boy in the Sunday schools. The
 boy, who was a member of the school,
 with about them, and remarked that
 of know, as his parate only moved it
 down the day before."
 A passenger train on the Niagara
 at Buffalo on July 3rd, composed of two
 and sleeping car, met with a deplorable
 at Harpersburg, N.Y. After the locomotive
 suggested that the bridge was unsafe,
 the bridge gave way, and the remain
 to be train fell into the stream. Fifteen
 were killed and twenty-three wounded.

NOTICE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Marine risks on Freight and Cargo, subject to a discount of 10%.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
at 1759 Hongkong, let Office.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FEDERAL TRADING HOUSES AND GOODS, Ware, Merchandise and Farming Stock, Buildings, or Dock, and the Cargo also, Ships Building and the other Vessels on Navigation Canals, and Goods on board Steaming Great British and Foreign Countries, from any FIRE.

The Undersigned Agents to the said Company, are prepared to grant Policies to the extent of \$80,000 Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1886.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FROM and after this date will be charged \$500 per annum, viz:

Not exceeding Ten days	1
" " " " "	2
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	3
" " " " "	4
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	6
" " " " "	7
Above 6 months the full amount	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents, Imperial Fire Co.
at 675, Hongkong, 15th A.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
at 1569 Hongkong, 26th
HONGKONG INSURANCE CO.
1888.

THE Undersigned having Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against rates to the extent of £100 class risk.

A. G. LEITCH
at 538 Hongkong, 17th B.

WARD & Co
s. 1887.

ROBINSON
COMPANY,

been appointed
Insurance. Com-
Police agents; ac-
agents at Current
D & SWIRE,
1870.

ROBERTSON
Other Buildings
Agents; Manufac-
turers, and all
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pairing; Barges
and Cable Rivers;
and such Vessels
in Ireland, and in
LOSS OR DAMAGE
for the above Com-
panies against
on any one First
ROBINSON & Co.
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ROBINSON & Co.
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Agent, 1869.

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HOGG & Co.
March, 1868.

above six months
at 678 Hongkong
if 678 Hongkong
PHEENIX FIRE
THE Underwriting
Agents to the
Port, are prepared
Fire to the extent of
on Goods stored at
DOUG
if 717 Hongkong
IMPERIAL
THE Underwriting
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are prepared to gr-
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GIBB
if Hongkong, 2.0

ROYAL LONDON
THE annual rates
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THE Underwriting
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UNIVERSAL
COMPANY, LI

THE Underwriting
Agents for Hong-
Kong, Shanghai,
and Canton, are pre-
pared to insure
Current Rates.
if 457 Hongkong

The full annual rate of
S. MATTHEWS & Co.,
General Insurance Company,
 2, 20th August, 1888.
INSURANCE COMPANY.
 And having been appointed
 above Company at this
 rate of £40,000, on Buildings, or
 on Goods.
AS LAFRAIK & Co.,
 9th November, 1888.
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
 And having been appointed
 above Company at this Port,
 to accept Policies against
 £50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods.
B. LIVINGSTON & Co.
 14th August, 1884.
NOTICE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Is for Fire Insurance on the
 of Buildings and their con-
 tents follows until further no-
 tice.
 semi-detached
 (removed from
 their contents.
 Insurance (similarly
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 contents and their
 contents) 1 percent.
 Special arrangement.
 Insurance will be charged for
 3 days 10 percent.
 1 month 2 percent.
 3 months 3 percent.
 6 months 4 percent.
 12 months 5 percent.
 The full annual rate of
S. WALKER & Co.,
General Insurance Company,
 13th September, 1889.
PROVINCIAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
 And having been appointed
 above Company for the above Com-
 manded to grant Marine risks at
 the rate of £100,000.
J. H. WALKER & Co.,
 6th March, 1888.
MARINE INSURANCE
LIMITED, (OF LONDON).
 And having been appointed
 above Company at this
 Port, to accept Marine risks at
 the rate of £100,000.
GILMAN & Co.,
 Agents,
 29th March, 1871.

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1871,	
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Cantonment Street, Hongkong